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FORMULAS

FOR SOME

ELIXIRS AND MEDICATED WINES,

ADOPTED BY THE

Louisville College of Pharmacy,

JANUARY 16th, 1872.

CHICAGO:

J. J. SPALDING & CO., PRINTERS.
1872.

Diehl, C

Lewis

FORMULAS

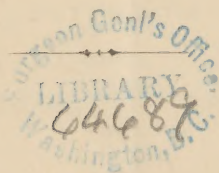
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Extract from the minutes of a Pharmaceutic meeting of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, held Tuesday evening, January 16th, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the paper on ELIXIRS and WINES, read by the president, Mr. C. Lewis Diehl, was referred to the committee on unofficinal formulas, to report the same to the Board of Trustees, together with such other formulas as they may deem expedient—with the request that they be published; and the Registrar is directed to send a copy to each member of the college, and to each physician of Louisville.

C. L. WOODBURY,

Registrar Louisville College of Pharmacy.

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Extract from the minutes of a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, held on Monday, February 12th, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the president was authorized to have the paper on ELIXIRS AND WINES, read by him before the last pharmaceutic meeting and adopted by the College, re-printed in pamphlet form by one of the Pharmaceutic or Medical Journals—to which he intends to communicate it—for the use of the College and distribution.

FRED. C. MILLER,

Recording Secretary Louisville College of Pharmacy.

ELIXIRS AND WINES.

A Paper read before the Louisville College of Pharmacy, Jan. 16, 1872.

BY C. LEWIS DIEHL.

At the request of the committee on unofficial formulas, and other members of our college, I present, in the following, the formulas used by me for preparing some of the elixirs and wines prescribed by the physicians of Louisville. Many of these have been in use by me for several years, as the Elixirs of Calisaya, Calisaya with Iron, Calisaya with Iron and Bismuth, or Strychnia, Gentian and Iron, Bromide of Potassium, Valerianate of Ammonia, Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia, etc., and I have found them to be acceptable and good preparations. Others have only lately been prepared by me, but seem to be desirable preparations—if this class of preparations is at all desirable or necessary. It is not my intention or desire to criticise the propriety of introducing these preparations, but that a necessity exists for formulas that will secure uniformity in their preparation seems to me beyond question. Our markets are flooded with numberless preparations of this kind, and their manufacturers are numerous. Physicians prescribe them, and usually signify the manufacturer whose particular preparation they prefer. As a result of this we are either compelled to keep all of these preparations in stock, or depend upon the courtesy of our fellow pharmacutists when they are prescribed. If we attempt to keep them in stock a considerable outlay of capital is required, without, in but isolated instances, more than a very meagre chance for a fair return. To depend upon our neighbor for the occasional calls is unfair to him, as it in a measure compels him to carry the stock upon which we may reap profit. But in every way it is unfair to the patient, who is often caused to pay exorbitant prices (even when such price is only a fair advance upon the cost) for preparations that, if prepared by the pharmacist, would not exceed the cost of ordinary tinctures.

In constructing formulas for these elixirs and wines I have attempted to simplify them as much as possible, in order that such as are seldom demanded may be prepared as wanted. With this in view I prepared a *simple Elixir*, an *Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, a *Wine flavored with orange*, various *solutions of essential oils* in alcohol, and *cochineal coloring*; all of which I usually keep in stock, and prepare by their aid such preparations as may happen to be in demand.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK.—The formula for this elixir I have already published in the *Am. Journ. Pharm.* (vol. XL.), but as it has escaped the notice of many of our members I will here repeat it, with such modifications in the technical directions as may have occurred to me during my manipulations since then.

Take of Calisaya Bark	℥ xxiv.
Curacao Orange Peel (ribbons)	℥ xvi.
Coriander	℥ iv.
Cardamom	℥ iss.
Cinnamon	℥ iij.
Anise	℥ i
Cocoa (Baker's)	℥ viij.

Reduce to a moderately fine powder, displace with a mixture consisting of one part, by measure, of strong alcohol, and three parts of water; obtain $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of percolate.

Meanwhile, prepare from 5 pints of solution of tersulph. of iron, hydrated sesquioxide of iron by the formula of the Pharmacopœia, measure it, and add to every four measures 1 measure of alcohol; then add of this sufficient to the percolate, obtained as above, to deprive it of its cincho-tannic acid. The absence of the latter is readily ascertained by the addition of a drop of muriated tincture of iron to a filtered portion of the liquid in operation, which should not be colored by such addition. Should coloration result the intensity or faintness will serve as a guide to the further quantity of hydrated sesquioxide of iron necessary to completely de-tannate the preparation. As soon as this result is attained strain the mixture upon a muslin strainer, and, when the liquid ceases to pass, wash the residue upon the strainer with sufficient of a mixture of 1 measure of stronger alcohol to 3 of water, to make the strained liquid measure 5 galls. Now triturate together

Oil of Orange (fresh)	f ℥ ss. (or solution f ℥ v.
Carbonate of Magnesia	℥ vj. see further on)

When thoroughly mixed incorporate it with the strained liquid obtained as above, agitate well, and filter through paper. Express the

filter between muslin, filter the expressed liquid and mix with the previous filtrate, in which dissolve 15 lbs. of sugar. If necessary filter the elixir thus obtained, but simple straining will usually answer.

SIMPLE ELIXIR.—Take of Oil of Orange (fresh) f ʒ i. (or solution f ʒ x.)

Oil of Cinnamon	℥ x.	(do	℥ c.)
Oil of Anise	℥ iv.	(do	℥ xl.)
Oil of Bitter Almond	℥ ii.	(do	℥ xx.)
Tinct. of Cardamom	f ʒ x.		
Stronger Alcohol	O ii.		

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the tincture and triturate the solution with a previously powdered mixture of

Cocoa (Baker's)	ʒ i.
Carb. Magnesia	ʒ ii.

Then add gradually 4½ pints of water, transfer the mixture to a 1 gallon bottle, agitate occasionally for several hours and filter. Express the filter between muslin, filter the expressed liquid, mix with the previous filtrate, and dissolve in it 3 lbs. of sugar. Filter or strain as may be necessary.

The *simple elixir* thus prepared has the color of dark Madeira wine, and an exceedingly pleasant taste. It serves as a vehicle for many medicines, disguising them to a great extent, and rendering them generally more palatable.

WINE OF ORANGE.—Take of Oil of Orange (fresh) ℥ v. or solu. ℥ l.

Alcohol	f ʒ ss.
Carbon. Magnes.	ʒ ss.

Triturate together and add

Syrup	f ʒ ij.
Sherry Wine	f ʒ xiijs.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

The wine obtained in this way has an agreeable flavor of orange. The use of carbonate of magnesia renders it neutral, and thus enables the introduction of medicinal compounds that are liable to decomposition in the presence of free acid.

SOLUTIONS OF ESSENTIAL OILS.—I have been in the habit of dissolving essential oils, that are liable to change, in alcohol, and have found these solutions very convenient for measuring minute quantities of oils. They are prepared by dissolving

Essential Oil	1 part (by measure) in
Alcohol	9 parts.

Which strength is invariably meant, when in the formulas I direct the use of *solutions of essential oils*.

COCHINEAL COLOR.—Take of Cochineal	$\frac{z}{3}$ i.
Carb. Potassa	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Powd. Alum	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Cream of Tartar	$\frac{z}{3}$ i.
Water	f $\frac{3}{4}$ viij.

Reduce the cochineal to a fine powder, add the carbonate of potassa and triturate in f $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. of the water. Allow the mixture to stand one hour; add the alum and cream of tartar successively, and, when effervescence has ceased, the remaining water; filter. The solution imparts to the elixir a fine red color; it is, however, in some respects, unsatisfactory, as it soon spoils.

The above are all the preparations that need be kept in stock, and with them, and such other ingredients as are readily obtained by purchase, almost all the elixirs and wines now prescribed may be prepared extemporaneously.

The exceptions to these are:

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, which, being recommended and used for the purpose of disguising the extreme bitterness of quinia, should be prepared according to the original formula of Mr. Candidus, as communicated by him to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and reprinted in most medical and pharmaceutical journals.*

The other:

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA, requires particular manipulation, which precludes the use of *simple elixir*. The following formula—the result of concert experiments of my friend Mr. E. Scheffler and myself—has been used by me since autumn, 1869, and I can recommend it as uniformly successful when the manipulations are carefully conducted:

Take of Sulphate of Quinia	60 grains.
Strychnia	1 grain.
Citric Acid	5 grains.
Stronger Alcohol	3 fluid ounces.
Solution of Oil of Orange	50 π
Syrup	6 fluid ounces.
Pyrophosphate of Iron	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce.
Distilled Water	7 fluid ounces.
Aqua Ammonia	q.s.

Triturate the sulphate of quinia, strychnia and citric acid together until minutely divided, then add the alcohol and solution of oil of orange. Warm the syrup slightly (to about 150° F.), and add to the turbid mixture; when, upon stirring, the mixture becomes clear. To this add the pyrophosphate of iron, previously dissolved in the distilled water, and finally, carefully, aqua ammonia (drop by drop), until the elixir is perfectly neutral to test paper; filter.

The finished preparation has a greenish yellow color, a pleasant flavor of orange, and is permanent.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK WITH IRON.—Take of pyrophosphate of iron 128 grains, soften in f̄ ii. of water, and stir in gradually 1 pint of *Elixir of Calisaya Bark*; filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK WITH IRON AND STRYCHNIA.—Dissolve 1 grain of strychnia and 1 grain of citric acid in f̄ ii. of water, add 1 pint of *Elixir Calisaya Bark with Iron*; mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK WITH IRON AND BISMUTH.—Dissolve 128 grains of pyrophosphate of iron and 128 grains ammonio-citrate of bismuth in 2 fluid ounces of distilled water, add 14 fluid ounces of *Elixir of Calisaya Bark*; mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK WITH IRON, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNIA.—Dissolve 1 grain of sulphate of strychnia in f̄ ii. of water, add 1 pint of *Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Iron and Bismuth*; mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK WITH IRON AND BEEF.—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of extract of beef (prepared by Liebig's method) in 1 pint of *Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Iron*, allow it to stand several days, (if possible,) and filter.

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—Soften 256 grains of pyrophosphate of iron in $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce of water, add 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces of *simple elixir*, mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF BISMUTH.—Dissolve 256 grains of ammonio-citrate of bismuth in 4 fluid ounces of distilled water, mix with 12 fluid ounces of *simple elixir* and filter.

ELIXIR VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA.—Dissolve 256 grains of valerianate of ammonia in 2 fluid ounces of *simple elixir*, carefully add aqua ammonia until the solution is exactly neutralized; then mix with 14 fluid ounces of *simple elixir*, filter and color with cochineal color to a bright red.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA AND QUINIA.—Triturate 64 grains of valerianate of quinia until minutely divided, then dissolve it in 1 pint of *Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia*, and filter.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA, QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA.—Dissolve 2 grains of strychnia in f̄ ij. of water, by the aid of just sufficient valerianic acid; mix with 1 pint of *Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia and Quinia*, and filter.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF QUINIA.—Triturate 128 grains of valerianate of quinia until minutely divided, mix with 1 pint of *simple elixir*, carefully add valerianic acid until the liquid becomes clear, shaking after each addition, and filter.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF QUINIA AND STRYCHNIA.—Dissolve 2 grains of strychnia, (minutely divided,) in f̄ ij. of water, by the aid of just sufficient valerianic acid; mix with 1 pint of *Elixir of Valerianate of Quinia*, and filter.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF STRYCHNIA.—Dissolve 3 grains of strychnia in f̄ ij. of water, by the aid of just sufficient valerianic acid; mix with 1 pint of *simple elixir*, and filter.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Dissolve 1 oz. of bromide of potassium and 1 oz. of sugar in 1 pint of *simple elixir*; add 20 minims of solution of oil of orange and 10 minims of solution of oil of bitter almond, and filter. Color with cochineal color.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF SODIUM.—Prepare like elixir of bromide of potassium, substituting bromide of sodium for bromide of potassium, and omitting the color.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.—Prepare like elixir of bromide of potassium, substituting bromide of ammonium for bromide of potassium, and omitting the color.

ELIXIR OF HOPS.—Add 2½ fluid ounces of fluid extract of hops—made according to formula for F. E. Gentian, U. S.—to 13½ fluid ounces of *simple elixir*; mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF LUPULIN.—Triturate 2 fluid ounces of fluid extract of lupulin with 2 ounces of carbonate of magnesia, add 14 fluid ounces of *simple elixir*, transfer to a bottle, agitate occasionally for several hours, and filter.

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN AND PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—Triturate 100 minims of solution of oil of orange with 2 ounces of sugar; dissolve it in 8 fluid ounces of *Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron* and 6 fluid ounces of *simple elixir*, add ½ fluid ounce alcohol and ½ a fluid ounce of fluid extract of gentian; mix and filter.

ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.*—Dissolve 2 ounces of chloral hydrate in 1 pint of *simple elixir*, and filter.

WINE OF IRON.—Dissolve 128 grains of ammonio-citrate of iron in f̄ ij. of water, add 1 pint of *Wine of Orange*; mix and filter.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.—Dissolve 128 grains of soluble citrate of iron and quinia in f̄ ij. of water, add 1 pint of *Wine of Orange*; mix and filter.

WINE OF WILD CHERRY BARK.—Mix together 1 fluid ounce of fluid extract of wild cherry bark, 2 fluid ounces of syrup of wild cherry bark, 10 minims of solution of oil of bitter almond, and 13 fluid ounces of *Wine of Orange*. Allow to stand several days, if convenient, and filter.

WINE OF WILD CHERRY BARK AND PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.—Soft-en 128 grains of pyrophosphate of iron in f̄ ij. of water, add 1 pint of *Wine of Wild Cherry Bark*; mix and filter.

WINE OF BEEF.—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of extract of beef—prepared by Liebig's method—in 1 pint of *Wine of Orange*, and filter.

WINE OF BEEF AND IRON.—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of extract of beef—prepared by Liebig's method—in 1 pint of *Wine of Iron*, and filter.

* This elixir was first prepared by me at the request of a gentleman who had habitually used the *chloral hydrate* since its introduction here, and he finds that the chloral, dissolved in this way, retains its virtue most completely during the period required for the consumption of one quart. For this reason I have given the formula for its preparation, thinking that if such a preparation is desirable, this seems to serve the purpose.

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